

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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PART IX.

CARABIDÆ.

DYSCHIRIUS OVENSIS, sp.nov.

Angustus; sat elongatus; nitidus; niger, antennis basi pedibusque plus minus picescentibus, elytris pone medium macula magna sanguinea utrinque ornatis; prothorace ovali, quam latiori vix longiori; elytris basi subgibbosis, pone partem gibbosam transversim impressis, in parte antica tertia fortiter seriatim punctulatis, alibi (parte antica declivi inclusa) lævibus; tibiis anticis extus bidentatis.

[Long. $1-1\frac{1}{4}$, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line.

This species is evidently allied to *D. Mastersi*, Macl., and *Stephensi*, Macl., from which the large sanguineous blotch on each elytron will at once distinguish it. The two teeth on the external margin of the front tibiæ are both small; the external apical prolongation of the tibia itself is slender and very elongate, and is moderately curved outwards towards the apex.

Victoria; on the banks of the Ovens River.

DIAPHOROMERUS.

I attribute the following species to this genus with extreme hesitation; although I cannot find any structural character absolutely requiring separation its facies is totally unlike that of any of the hitherto described species. Its general appearance is

that of a *Nebria*, and suggests the idea of *Nebriosoma* of Castelnau, but the author of that genus attributes to it a mentum devoid of a median tooth whereas in the insect before me the median tooth of the mentum is well developed (simple, and pointed at the apex). *Loxomerus* (from the Auckland Islands) and *Migadops* (from S. America) are also *Nebria*-like *Anisodactylid* genera, but *inter alia* the former is apterous, and the latter has the intermediate tarsi of the male not (or scarcely) dilated, whereas the present insect is winged and has the intermediate tarsi of the male dilated scarcely less strongly than the anterior. Is it possible that Count de Castelnau was mistaken as to the mentum of his *Nebriosoma*? Were it not for this doubt I should be disposed to form a new genus for the species before me, but with that doubt in my mind I prefer not to do so.

I am afraid it can only be by the exhaustive process that this insect can be placed even provisionally in *Diaphoromerus*, but I select that genus on the one hand because the Baron de Chaudoir in his monograph of it (Ann. Mus. Gen. 1878) has already made it a receptacle for extremely diverse forms, and on the other hand because the main structural characters of de Chaudoir's first group of *Diaphoromerus* accord fairly well with the structural characters of the present insect in spite of extreme superficial difference. These characters are as follows,—mentum toothed; 2nd joint of labial palpi plurisetose; ligula free at the apex; the 4 anterior tarsi of the male very strongly dilated and having the 1st joint much narrower than the following joints, the 4th subbilobed, and the basal 4 all spongiose beneath (it is to be noted however that the 4th joint is somewhat smaller than in the *Diaphoromeri* of de Chaudoir's first group); hind tarsi slender and elongate, with the basal joint much longer than the second.* The principal characters that I notice as disqualifying the present insect for association with the first group of *Diaphoromerus* are as

* This very important character seems to have been overlooked in some instances by de Chaudoir; otherwise he could surely not have associated in one genus *Harpalus Germari*, Cast., and *H. inornatus*, Germ.

follows,—prothorax strongly cordate and much narrower at the base than the base of the elytra; elytra without a vestige of either an abbreviated scutellar stria or a setiferous puncture on the 3rd interstice. The combination of characters mentioned above as agreeing with *Diaphoromerus* will separate this species from *Anisodactylus*, *Gnathaphanus*, *Haplaner*, *Hypharpax*, *Lecanomerus*, *Thenarotes*, and *Notophilus*. Of the other genera of *Anisodactylides* attributed to Australia, *Geobenus* (founded on an African insect) is probably an incorrect determination, but if correct *Geobenus* has the intermediate tarsi of the male simple,—in any case the species (*G. Australasie*) is quite different from that I am describing; *Mirosarus*, Bates (1878), appears to be only another name for some or all of the species which de Chaudoir in the same year referred to *Gnathaphanus*.

DIAPHOROMERUS VICTORIENSIS, sp.nov.

♂ Niger; antennis (apicem versus parum infuscatis), palpibus, pedibusque testaceis; nonnullis exemplis capite prothoracis elytrorumque marginibus, et horum epipleuris, plus minus dilutioribus; antennis robustis corporis dimidio vix brevioribus, prothorace cordato quam longiori vix dimidio latiori, canaliculato, postice utrinque longitudinaliter impresso, parte basali punctulata, angulis posticis acute rectis; elytris fortiter striatis, striis marginem apicemque versus haud obsoletis, interstitiis minus convexis, interstitio 3° puncturam setiferam haud ferenti, stria abbreviata scutellari nulla.

♀ latet.

[Long. 4, lat. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Mountains of Victoria.

HYPHARPAX VILIS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; sat parallelus; piceus vel brunneus, plus minus æneo- vel viridi-micans, mandibulis (apice excepto) labroque plus minus rufis, palpibus antennis (his nonnullis exemplis apicem versus fusciscentibus) elytrorum epipleuris et (nonnullis exemplis) prothoracis elytrorumque margine tenui

testaceis ; prothorace fortiter transverso, postice quam antice vix latiori, postice utrinque foveolato, foveolis leviter punctulatis, lateribus modice rotundatis, angulis posticis rotundato-obtusis, latitudine majori ante medium posita ; elytris minus subtiliter striatis, interstitiis lævibus sat planis, interstitio suturali postice angustato subcarinato, 3° juxta apicem puncto setifero impresso.

Maris tarsis anticis et intermediis minus fortiter dilatatis, femoribus posticis subtus dente magno armatis, tibiis posticis intus sinuatis apicem versus fortiter arcuatis.

[Long. 3-3½, lat. 1-1½ lines.

This species, although common and widely distributed in South Australia, seems to have escaped receiving a name hitherto. In a long series before me I find an invariable character in the brown or pitchy tone of the upper surface, the green or brassy tint always appearing as a kind of gloss or polish quite distinct from the real colour. The colour of the undersurface varies from brownish testaceous (probably in immature examples only) to dark pitchy. In some examples the antennæ are a little infuscate, but I do not find any variation in the colour of the legs. The prothorax is rather more than half again as wide as long ; it is obscurely punctured immediately within the lateral margin and more distinctly in and about the basal foveæ ; its hind angles though much rounded off are quite distinct. The elytra at their base are considerably wider than the base of the prothorax ; their abbreviated sutural stria is variable but never either non-existent or very strongly marked. The hind trochanters are about half as long as the hind femora ; they are nearly straight and are blunt at the apex.

The present insect is near *H. inornatus*, Germ., from which it differs (apart from colour) by the much more strongly rounded sides of the prothorax, and the very much less strongly dilated tarsi of the male ; it is much like *H. Deyrollei*, Cast., in colour,—but the latter species has shorter antennæ, prothorax devoid of puncturation and with hind angles quite rounded off, feebler

elytral sculpture, &c. Of the Australian species of *Hypharpax* described by the Baron de Chaudoir in his monograph of the genus (Ann. Mus. Gen. 1878), the only species described as having the legs testaceous is one from Cape York which the author abstained from naming because he had not seen a male, which he thought might possibly be a var. of *H. flavitarsis*, and which is considerably larger than the present insect. Of the species attributed by the Baron to *Diaphoromerus*, I have no doubt that some belong properly to *Hypharpax*, and several of the latter might (in respect of colour) be confused with *H. vilis*. These are as follows,—*Flindersi*, Cast., which has the hind femora of the male unarmed,—*mandibularis*, Cast., of which the male is unknown, but its habitat in North Queensland and very small size are at variance with any likelihood of identity with this S. Australian species,—*flavipalpis* (also from N. Queensland) in which the prothoracic foveæ are said to be impunctate and the setiferous punctures of the elytra remote from the apex,—and *Dampieri* in which the elytral punctures are said to be invariably wanting and the prothorax narrower at the base than in front.*

N.B.—This species has been mixed in my collection until lately with *H. Deyrollei*, Cast., and I have only recently observed its undoubted distinctness; I fear it is probable that I may have named it for some of my correspondents as being *H. Deyrollei*.

Adelaide, Port Lincoln, Port Augusta, Lake Eyre Basin, &c.

LECANOMERUS NITIDUS, sp.nov.

Sat brevis; sat latus; nitidus; piceo-niger nec iridescens; antennis (basi testacea excepta) fuscis; labro mandibulisque (his apice nigris) rufis; palpis pedibusque testaceis; prothoracis elytrorumque marginibus vix rufescentibus; prothorace leviter transverso, canaliculato, lævi, postice utrinque leviter impresso, angulis posticis subrotundatis; elytris sat fortiter

* The Baron in describing *D. Dampieri* states that it is the only species of the genus presenting this character, and then on the next page but one attributes the same character to *D. Deyrollei*.

striatis, stria abbreviata suturali vix manifesta, interstitiis minus planis, interstitio 3° pone medium puncto setifero instructo ; tarsi postici minus elongatis.

[Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 1 line (vix).

The small size of this species together with its short broad build, strongly striate elytra, impunctulate prothorax, comparatively short hind tarsi, &c., will at once distinguish it from its congeners.

Mountains of Victoria.

THENAROTES DISCOIDALIS, Blackb.

In my original notice of this species (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1887, p. 184) I mentioned an insect which appeared to me to be a small dark variety for which I proposed the name "*minor*, var.?" Recently I have found on the mountains of Victoria what I take to be another variety of the same species differing from the type in respect of size and colouring, but presenting no other tangible distinction that I can discover. It is possible that these forms represent in reality several distinct closely allied species,—and they differ I think markedly enough to be entitled to a var. name,—but I think it more probable that they are simply local races of a single type. The following description will distinguish the form before me.

Var.? *nigricornis*. Antennis (articulis basalibus 2 exceptis) nigro-piceis; elytris piceis, marginibus (basi excepta) anguste rufis. [Long. $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

I may add that the posterior angles of the prothorax seem a trifle more markedly defined, and the basal region of the same segment seems a little more coarsely and less closely punctured than in the type.

NOTOPHILUS MONTANUS, sp.nov.

Sat nitidus; piceus; antennarum basi, capite (parte inter oculos nonnullis exemplis excepta), prothorace, sutura, pedibusque, plus minus dilutioribus; prothorace postice quam antice vix angustiori; elytris (stria suturali excepta) vix manifeste striatis. [Long. $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

This minute species is coloured very differently from its previously described congeners; usually it is of a dark pitchy brown tone with the lighter parts livid testaceous, but in some specimens the lighter parts (especially the head and suture) are nearly of the general colour. Compared with *N. parvus*, Blackb., (which is about the same size), the prothorax is a little less narrowed hindward so that its sides appear more evenly rounded, it is less strongly depressed across the basal part, and its hind angles are more rounded off.

Mountains of Victoria.

AMBLYTELUS.

The following species appear to be typical members of this genus, having the mentum, tarsi, carina at external edge of hind part of 7th elytral stria, &c., &c., as in *A. curtus*, Fab. Of previously described species *A. curtus*, Fab., and *vittatus*, Motsch., differ entirely in style of markings, while *amplipennis*, Macl., is much larger, and *minutus*, Macl., much smaller,—the latter two moreover being described as unicolorous reddish-brown insects with testaceous legs and antennæ.

AMBLYTELUS INORNATUS, sp.nov.

Ferrugineus, elytris (margine laterali,—et nonnullis exemplis sutura,—exceptis) nigro-fuscis; prothorace fortiter transverso, lævigato, canaliculato, marginibus lateralibus late reflexis fortiter rotundatis mox ante angulos posticos vix sinuatis, his rectis; elytris subtiliter striatis, striis subtiliter obsolete punctulatis, interstitiis sat planis (marginali excepto) lævigatis. [Long. $3\frac{2}{5}$ -4, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ - $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

The prothorax is two-thirds again as wide as long and is a little wider at the base than across the front margin, which is very gently emarginate. The interstices of the elytral striæ are not quite so flat near the apex as near the base.

Mountains of Victoria.

AMBLYTELUS DISCOIDALIS, sp.nov.

Ferrugineus, elytris (margine laterali, et plaga magna communi elongata basali, exceptis) nigro-fuscis; prothorace fortiter transverso, lævigato, canaliculato, marginibus lateralibus late reflexis fortiter rotundatis mox ante angulos posticos vix sinuatis, his acute rectis fere subdentiformibus; elytris subtiliter striatis, striis subtiliter (nullo modo obsolete) punctulatis, interstitiis planis (marginali excepto) lævigatis.

[Long. $3\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species does not seem to vary in colour and markings,—but some varieties of the preceding species in which the suture is pallid anteriorly are a good deal like it. It appears to be constantly as small as the smallest specimens of *A. inornatus*, and is a shorter, wider-looking insect. Its elytra are distinctly ovate (*i.e.*, at their widest behind the middle) while those of *inornatus* are elongate-oval and are scarcely if at all wider behind the middle than at a short distance behind the base. The hind angles of the prothorax are very distinctly sharper in the present species, the striæ of the elytra are very much more distinctly punctulate, and those near the suture are scarcely marked in front (being represented by rows of fine punctures), while the interstices of the striæ are flatter, being absolutely flat in front and even towards the apex scarcely less so; the cariniform external edge of the 7th stria does not extend so far forward on the elytra.

S. Australia,—Port Lincoln, Yorke's Peninsula, &c.

TACHYS BALDIENSIS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; sat brevis; nitidus; niger; antennarum basi, ore, metasterno, coxis, pedibusque rufescentibus; prothorace sat fortiter transverso, postice quam antice vix latiori, canaliculato, postice utrinque profunde impresso et mox ante basin profunde transversim sulcato, lateribus sat anguste marginatis antice leviter rotundatis postice fere rectis, angulis posticis

acute rectis ; elytris singulis strias 2 juxta suturam (1^a circum apicem continuata et in disco antrorsum producta) 1que marginalem (hac postice duplicata) profunde impressas ferentibus,—striis (nisi apicem versus) crassissime punctulatis,—inter strias 2^{am} et marginalem stria 3^a subtili crasse punctulata antice posticeque abbreviata et puncturarum ex ordine obsoletioribus seriebus nonnullis instructis.

[Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

This species is evidently allied to *T. semistriatus*, Blackb., and *Flindersi*, Blackb., (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1887, p. 41), which I referred to *Tachys* (with extreme hesitation on account of peculiarity of facies and sculpture) on the ground of their front tibiæ being shaped as in that genus, and their elytra having the sutural stria recurved. Compared with *T. Flindersi* the present insect has somewhat longer antennæ and larger less prominent eyes, the prothorax wider across the base than across the front and with the sides less rounded so that the segment appears less cordiform, and elytra much more coarsely punctulate-striate as regards the sutural, the 2nd, and the marginal striæ, but having the other striæ (except the recurved portion of the sutural and the middle of the 3rd) quite obsolete and represented only by rows of punctures which become successively finer as they approach the margin till they are scarcely traceable ; it is moreover a much larger species and much less parallel, the sides of the elytra especially being much more rounded. The appearance of the marginal stria of the elytra being duplicated behind seems to be caused by its becoming wider and the widened portion being intersected by a keel. There seem to be some setigerous punctures on the 3rd interstice, but owing to the extremely coarse puncturation of the adjoining stria I cannot identify them certainly except by their setæ some of which seem to have been rubbed off in the example before me as they differ on the two elytra. My specimen is a female ; it has two large setigerous punctures on either side of the apical ventral segment a little behind the apex. The apical joint of the maxillary palpi is scarcely half as long as the preceding joint.

Victorian Alps ; on a mountain called Baldi, at an elevation of about 6000 feet above the sea. The specimen was embedded in snow.

TACHYS OVENSSENSIS, sp.nov.

Subovalis; nitidus; niger vel piceo-niger; mandibulis, abdomine, et macula magna ad vel ante elytrorum apicem posita, rufis; antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis; prothorace sat fortiter transverso, postice quam antice vix latiori, obsolete canaliculato, postice utrinque impresso et mox ante basin transversim sulcato (sulco obscure punctulato), lateribus sat anguste marginatis antice fortiter rotundatis postice fere rectis, angulis posticis acute rectis fere subdentatis; elytris singulis strias 2 juxta suturam (2^a antice posticeque abbreviata, 1^a circum apicem continuata et in disco antrorsum producta) 2que juxta marginem lateralem profunde impressas ferentibus, in disco puncturis 2 setiferis instructis.

[Long. $1\frac{2}{5}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Structurally near *T. Baldiensis* but with the apical joint of the maxillary palpi very evidently shorter, the prothorax narrower in proportion to the elytra and the elytra of much less oval form (less narrowed in front and with the sides more parallel). Owing to the sides of the prothorax being strongly rounded immediately behind the front that segment at a casual glance appears to be narrowed hindward, but in reality the base is slightly wider than the front margin. Usually the red spot on each elytron is large and round, placed a little before the apex, almost touching the suture and lateral margin, and very conspicuous; I have one specimen in which it is almost obsolete and another in which it is extended so that more than the apical third part of the elytra is red. The striæ of the elytra are quite impunctate. The facies of this species and the next is quite that of *Bembidium*, but the recurved sutural stria and the structure of the anterior tibiæ seem to place both the insects in *Tachys*.

Victoria; banks of the Ovens River.

TACHYS BRIGHTENSIS, sp.nov.

Subovalis ; nitidus ; niger, subænescens ; mandibulis, antennarum basi palpisque plus minus dilutioribus ; pedibus et elytrorum humeris maculaque subapicali testaceis ; prothorace ut *T. Ovensensis* ; elytris singulis strias 5 prope suturam (his antice et postice penitus oblitteratis, stria suturali circum apicem continuata et in disco antrorsum producta) 2que juxta marginem lateralem profunde impressas ferentibus, interstitio 3° puncturis setiferis 2 minus perspicuis instructo.

[Long. $1\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I do not observe any structural difference between this species and *T. Ovensensis*, but the markings and sculpture of the elytra are quite distinct ; the sutural stria and the next two on each elytron are completely obliterated in the front quarter, and the 2nd and 3rd in the apical quarter also, and in the remaining portion are extremely strongly impressed, while the 4th and 5th reach further forward in front but are still more abbreviated behind ; thus there is a large lævigata space round the scutellum.

Victoria ; near Bright.

BEMBIIDIUM VICTORIENSE, sp.nov.

Sat breve ; convexum ; sat nitidum ; ferrugineum, pectore piceo, antennarum basi (his extrorsum fuscis) palpis pedibusque pallide testaceis, elytrorum disco obscure infuscato humeris apiceque testaceis ; prothorace fortiter transverso, postice quam antice sat latiori, canaliculato, vix manifeste punctulato, postice utrinque impresso, lateribus anguste marginatis antice sat fortiter rotundatis postice fere parallelis, angulis posticis acute rectis ; elytris fortiter striatis, striis latera versus valde impressis apicem versus obsolescentibus, interstitiis sat convexis, latitudine majori mox pone basin posita.

[Long. $1\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line (vix).

The antennæ (set back) reach a little beyond the base of the elytra ; the frontal sulci are moderately strong and diverge somewhat hindward ; and there are two fine and somewhat equal carinæ

on either side near the eye, placed longitudinally; there is a short but well defined longitudinal carina on either side of the prothorax close to the hind angle limiting externally the basal impressions which are fairly large; the 7th, 8th and 9th elytral striæ are excessively deep, the 7th and 8th being sinuous, the 6th and 7th being obsolete at the base, the 8th joining the 9th at its base. The tarsi are somewhat stout and not very elongate, the basal joint of the hind tarsi being scarcely so long as the next 3 together. The apical joint of the maxillary palpi is extremely short and not very slender. There are two large setigerous punctures on either side of the apical ventral segment a little behind the apex.

I cannot place this species in any of the named groups (known to me) of *Bembidium*, nor do I know any species resembling it. The prothorax is not unlike that of *B. rufescens*, Guér., but the sculpture of the elytra is totally unlike the sculpture of that insect. The anterior tibiæ are much like those of a *Tachys*, but the sutural stria of the elytra is not recurved at the apex, though I am not sure that the apical portion of the 7th stria which is sinuous and a little deepened does not really represent an interrupted piece of a recurved stria,—so that this species seems to hover between *Bembidium* and *Tachys*.

Victorian Alps.

BEMBIDIUM SECALIODES, sp.nov.

Sat angustum; sat elongatum; nitidum; supra nigrum, nonnullis exemplis capite prothoraceque obscure rufescentibus, subtus piceo-ferrugineum, palpis femoribusque pallide testaceis, antennis tibiis tarsisque sordide testaceis vel potius ferrugineis; prothorace fortiter transverso, postice quam antice vix latiori, canaliculato, postice utrinque impresso, latitudine majori mox pone marginem anticum posita, sulco antico transverso arcuato profunde impresso punctulato, lateribus sat anguste marginatis fortiter rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis (apice summo subdentatis), basi retrorsum valde lobata; elytris lævigatis, nihilominus utrinque stria

suturali, et (postice) stria submarginali, et foveis 3 longitudinaliter positis, profunde impressis.

[Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$ (vix), lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

This is another species which does not seem to fall into any of the named groups known to me of *Bembidium*, or to have any very near ally; it might perhaps with some reason be treated as the type of a new genus. In general appearance it is extremely like the European *Trechus secalis*, Sturm, in miniature; but with the palpi of a *Bembidium*,—the apical joint nevertheless nearly as long as the penultimate though very slender and cylindrical. Compared with *T. secalis*, the head scarcely differs except in the eyes being decidedly more prominent and the neck much more defined, the antennæ are exceedingly similar but perhaps a trifle longer in proportion, and the prothorax scarcely differs except in the basal lobe being stronger; the elytra are longer and more parallel-sided and of quite different sculpture. I observe that all the setæ on the upper surface are extremely long and slender. In the two examples before me (both males I think) the basal two joints of the anterior tarsi are only moderately dilated. The apical ventral segment is strongly transverse, and slightly emarginate at the apex; it does not bear any setiferous punctures, but its whole surface is sparsely studded with fine scratch-like punctures. The elytra not abbreviated and truncated at the apex will *inter alia* distinguish this insect from the South American *Thalassobius* which in some respects it approaches. The foveated elytra recall to mind *B. bipunctatum*, Linn., but in the present species the front fovea is nearer the base, and there is an additional one near the apex. It is to be noted that the basal lobe of the prothorax gives that segment the appearance of being narrowed behind, but it is not narrower across the *hind angles* than across the front.

Victoria; banks of the Ovens River.

N.B.—Besides the above-named new species of *Bembidiides* I have *Bembidium ocellatum*, Blackb., and *Tachys similis*, Blackb., and *Flindersi*, Blackb., all from the Victorian Alps.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

STENUS AUSTRALICUS, sp.nov.

Nitidus; niger, femoribus basi rufo-testaceis; antennis sat elongatis, gracilibus, articulo 5° 4° subbreviori, capite prothorace sat breviori, multo latiori, inter oculos profunde excavato, inæquali, sat fortiter minus crebre punctulato; prothorace subcylindrico, æquali, quam latiori fere dimidio longiori, crasse nec crebre nec rugulose punctulato, latitudine majori ante medium posita, basin versus sat subito angustato; elytris prothorace sat latioribus (capiti latitudine subæqualibus), æque ac prothorax punctulatis; abdomine leviter gradatim retrorsum angustato, segmentis basi crenulatis subtiliter sparsim punctulatis (2ⁱ lateribus marginatis), tarsorum articulo 4° simplice. [Long. 2, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ line.

Allied to *S. caviceps*, Fvl., but differently coloured and having the prothorax considerably longer than the head. In M. Fauvel's tabulation of the Australian *Steni* (Ann. Mus. Gen. 1878, pp. 501-2) it would fall under A. c. along with *caviceps*. From all the Queensland species described by Sir W. Macleay (which M. Fauvel was unable to include in his tabulation) this species differs widely in colouring and other characters.

Mountains of Victoria; near Wandiligong.

N.B.—It is perhaps worthy of note that I met with a specimen in the Victorian Alpine district which seems to agree with the description of the magnificent *S. maculatus*, Macl., (previously recorded only from Queensland and N.S. Wales).

BUPRESTIDÆ.

BUBASTES INCONSTANS, Blackb.

This species appears to be identical with *B. inconsistans*, Thoms. I described the insect on a specimen in the South Australian Museum labelled "*B. inconstans*" without quotation of an author's name. I could not find that any species had been described under

that name,—unfortunately Thomson's "Typ. Bupr. App. I." in which "*inconsistans*" was described escaped notice by some accident in the Zoological Record for some years, and also escaped the notice of Mr. Masters in his "Cat. of the described *Coleoptera* of Australia." I imagined myself safe in adopting the MS. name attached to the specimen in question,—but now having obtained M. Thomson's paper I am satisfied that the two are identical. "*Inconstans*" is of course the more correct form, but "*inconsistans*" appears to have been the originally published one.

STIGMODERA FRENCHI, Blackb.

This species, described by me in the Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1890, (p. 150) is evidently identical with *S. praeclens*, Kerremans (C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg.), described in a memoir read on Sept. 6, 1890. The question of priority will depend of course on the date of publication of the respective memoirs. The Vol. of the Transactions of the Royal Society S.A., containing my memoir was published a few days ago (December, 1890). As far as I know the Vol. of the Ent. Soc. Belg. for 1890 has not yet (Jan. 1891) been published.

LONGICORNES.

ANATISIS.

The fine species described below may I think be attributed to this genus, although its head is slightly more elongate and its mesosternum somewhat narrower than the corresponding parts in *A. laminosus*, Newm., and its antennæ with a series of short external as well as long internal branches, and an additional joint at the apex of the 11th joint slightly longer than and of similar form to the internal branch of the 11th joint, might perhaps justify the creation of a new generic name. This species has the *facies* (apart from the antennæ), style of colouring, pubescence, &c., of a *Strongylurus*.

ANATISIS FRENCHI, sp.nov.

♂ Ferrugineus; pilis fulvis vestitus; prothorace (bivittatim et basin mediam versus), scutello, prosterni mesosterni et (minus

conspicue) metasterni lateribus, dense niveo-pilosis ; elytris (his postice fortiter bispinosis) medium versus transversim obsolete piceo-fasciatis ; antennis 12-articulatis, articulis 3-11 ramis binis (internis elongatis, externis brevibus) instructis.

♀ latet.

[Long. 16, lat. 4 lines.

The similarity in structure of the antennæ of this insect to those of *Distichocera* is noteworthy, but its very coarsely granulated eyes and many other characters of course separate it widely from that genus. The sculpture of the upper surface is very much as in *A. laminosus*, Newm.

Queensland ; forwarded to me for description by C. French, Esq.

N.B.—I am all the more averse to giving this insect a new generic name because the names of genera closely allied to it are already somewhat confused. *Petalodes* was formed on a supposed (but non-existent) difference from *Piesarthrius* in antennal structure,—the male of the latter being unknown at the time. *Petalodes* however was a preoccupied name and *Anatisis* was substituted by Mr. Pascoe. If every slight difference in structure requires a new generic name the genera of *Strongylurides* with pectinated or flabellated antennæ will be equally numerous with the species.